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SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1903.

Editorial Reception-Room Park 156

Counting-Room

CIRCULATION DURING APRIL

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Re public, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	121,390	16	118,250
3	118,790	17	117,070
8	116,570	18	119,430
4	118,190	19 (Sund	ay)121.450
5 (Sunda	T) 124,930		116,350
6	116,790		119,160
7	118,520	Professional Application (NA)	116,800
8	126,460		115,580
9	117,760	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	115,190
10	116,460		120,750
11	120,390	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	ay)128,310
12 (Sunda)	r) 123,590	Charles Carl Manual Colors	117,650
	117,400		115,450
	117,280		122,190
	120,340		121,000
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Less all copies	s speiled in pr	rinting, left ove	r or

Net number distributed 3,487,089 Average daily distribution..... ... 116.23

And said W. R. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 6.42 per cent. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

BURY THE WIRES.

All desirable changes cannot be effected at once. The most important improvements take precedence, as they should, and the less important follow when conditions are favorable. This appears to be the wisc policy of the Board of Public Improvements, which has transacted a large amount of business in the past two years and inaugurated public work that will-require years for completion. Evidences of the board's activity are apparent in all parts of the city.

In the near future, now that a new board is established, the whole board or its special Committee on Lighting should give serious and thorough attention to the poles, cables and wires in streets and alleys. with the object of devising plans and formulating an ordinance for extension of the underground district. The disappearance of poles, wires and cables from public places is generally desired, and it is a project that is warmly indorsed by the Mayor.

There are about 1,000 miles of pole lines in St. Louis, exclusive of trolley lines, and more than 60,000 poles. The electric light and power companies have about 300 miles of high-tension wire strung on poles in streets and alleys; these companies have about 45. 000 poles in public places. There are more than 360 miles of trolley wire and more than 18,000 trolley

Whether the board and the Municipal Assembly could, by ordinance, compel the removal of trolley wires and poles is questionable, though all special laws are subject to repeal or amendment at any time. But their authority to cause the burial of the wires and cables of the lighting, electric power and telephone companies seems undisputed. At any rate, some progress has been made, under the law of 1897, in conduit construction in the central section of the

Extension of the underground district would entail considerable expense on the companies concerned and would involve work that could not be finished in less than two or three years. However, the companies would ultimately derive as much benefit therefrom as would the city and the public. Apparently it would be to their interest to get rid of pole lines and put the wires underground.

At an early time the conduit matter should be taken under consideration in the board and definite plans be decided upon. Wires and cables, especially high-tension wires, cannot be removed too soon. The only wonder is that far more accidents are not recorded. Wires and cables, including trolley wires, belong underground and there they should be put. Poles should be removed from public places. The subway district should be enlarged. Unless this be done violations of the present law may be connived at, to an extent. The subject is entitled to deliberation at the first opportunity.

MR. ADKINS ALERT.

The enthusiasm shown by Water Commissione Adkins at the beginning of his term gives encouragement that clear water will be provided in the not distant future. Returning from an inspection of clarification plants in use in the larger Western cities, he expresses confidence in his ability to supply consumers with a better quality of water, and without resorting to revolutionary or expensive methods.

Mr. Adkins perfected the distribution service in this city. If he will give the people clear water he will not only solve a difficult problem and win the esteem of the people, but will earn a high standing among engineers. The public may at least take satisfaction in the new Commissioner's energy and in his ambition to bring about this important improvement. He has the will and the industry which promise success in this aim.

The inspections made- by Mr. Adkins, Presiden Phillips and other members of the board seem to confirm the former conclusion that satisfactory results are attainable by "plain subsidence." That the water would obtain clearness by both settling and skimming appears to be the opinion of the Commissioners. How ever, its character could not be much improved by men of letters by the death of Richard Henry Stod-

It would be necessary to allow sufficient time for past week.

permit the water to skim, from the top, from basin to basin. Probably a coagulant would be found essenand skimming, if properly carried out, would effect a marked improvement. Of course, construction of more settling basins would be necessary, as Mr. Adkins states, in order to elaborate this system.

There no longer seems to be any doubt that the quality of the water can be made better by some simple process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins inter; however, the plans proposed would assist rather than oppose this improvement when the time comes-

The prospects are that a much better quality of water will be supplied before the lapse of another year. Mr. Adkins is working along the right lines. The water can and will be clarified.

TWO CENTRAL BOULEVARDS.

The plan of Mayor Wells to convert Chestnut street, in the downtown district, into an avenue suitable for carriages and light vehicles, and the plan of the Locust Street Improvement Association to make a similar avenue of Locust street, deserve to be realized. The former will be practically effected as soon as the railway tracks shall have been removed; the latter, if, when the Central Carnegie Free Public Library is built, Locust street be opened between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

An ordinance has been passed by the Municipal Assembly providing for the removal of the railway tracks from Chestnut street- between Fourth and Twentieth streets, and granting to the United Railways Company and the St. Louis Transit Company the usual right-of-way privileges on Pine street between Twelfth and Twenty-first streets, and on Twenty-first street between Washington and Chouteau avenues. Street Commissioner Varrelmann says that the change will be made as soon as the city begins reconstructing Chestnut street.

It is doubtful whether the Mayor's plan, which was accepted by President Carleton of the St. Louis Transit Company, can be carried out under the existing or dinance, as certain essential conditions specified therein probably remain unfulfilled. If the ordinance is defective on this account a new bill, covering all points, should be introduced at once in the Assembly Pine street would be preferable as a downtown boulevard, but Chestnut street has been selected and the work should begin

Chestnut street, or Lawton avenue, would become an avenue proper from Fourth street to the western city limits. It would afford access to the heart of the city and even to the river, for carriages and light conveyances; it would be a driveway, from the fine residence section to the very heart of town. It connects with the principal north-and-south driveways, and thus would afford the same conveniences to other districts as it would to the West End.

Locust street is an avenue, asphalt-paved from Theresa avenue to Fourteenth street. At Theresa avenue, its western terminus, it is near Washington avenue; consequently, Locust street, at present, is one of the best direct driveways from the western residence district to Fourteenth street. It is occupied by car tracks from Fourth street to Thirteenth street It has not been opened between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. What the Locust Street Improvement Association contemplates, among other plane, is this opening and the resurfacing of the granite pavemen with asphalt from Fourth street to Fourteent! street.

Some formalities and difficulties would have to I overcome in order to have the block opened, but the prospective material and aesthetic benefits of improv ing the avenue more than justify the opening in the event that this would not create legal entanglemen with regard to Missouri Park. Without doubt the opening would wonderfully enhance property values along Locust street east of Fourteenth street and some distance to the west, and without doubt an addiional downtown driveway, although it should have nine blocks of double tracks, would be an advantage to the public, especially if the traffic should be restricted to light vehicles.

Betterment should not stop with only two central driveways running east and west. Nor should the city overlook the necessity for similar avenues running from the northern part of the city to the southern through the heart of town. More driveways are needed in the central district.

GARBAGE REDUCTION.

The Board of Public Improvements may be able to do, in providing for the disposal of refuse, what the Board of Health, or the Health Department, has seemed unable to do in the past. When the present contract expires competition for the next award will probably be open to more than one concern and more than one method.

Heretofore ordinances have been passed empowering the Board of Health to contract for the disposal of garbage, but specifying only one reduction proc ess, and practically restricting proposals to one com pany. Who was to blame for this is a question. Some persons criticize the Health Department; others bold the House of Delegates blamable; and others think that the Health Department and the House of Delegates could have relieved the city if they had acted together and in time.

At present the question does not concern respon sibility in the past for unsatisfactory contracts, although no one would object if the blame were definitely determined. What the city must now do is to take steps against a recurrence of former transactions. The city must not be left at the mercy of a sole concern. It must be the master of the situa-

Under a recently adopted Charter amendment the authority of contracting for the disposal of offal is transferred from the Board of Health to the Board of Public Improvements, which seems better fitted, especially from experience in public work of all kinds, to deal satisfactorily with the subject. If the city's previous experiences are a criterion, the change should be for the better.

The last time a contract was awarded the city had no recourse but to take the bid of one concern. In the first place, only one process was stipulated, and but one concern had such a plant. In the second place, the preceding administration had failed to act in time, thus virtually forcing the new administration to act hastily in a contingency. The city was practically at the mercy of one bidder.

President Phillips of the Board of Public Improvements is giving this problem attention in ample time to enable the city to get competition. The prospects are that this beard will find a way to protect the city's interests. If a municipal plant would be a good investment, the city should build and operate it. But, under any circumstances, the board should adopt a course to insure wide competition. The public has witnessed the beneficial work of this board and it not only hopes and expects, but feels confident of, relief from an embarrassing and wholly dissatisfying state of affairs.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

A figure of great dignity, simplicity and genuine ness was removed from the world of living American dard, the poet, in New York City on Monday of this

settling, first in one basin and then in another, and to . Almost the last leaf upon the tree of that genera-

tion which produced such good and wholesome fruit in the literature of this country, Mr. Stoddard was tial, but in comparatively small quantity; yet settling an admirable type of the modest, unaffected and devoted writer who loves his calling for its own sake and follows it in thankfulness of spirit for the joy and contentment which come from the exercise of his gift. His highest work in letters was done with absolutely no thought of other reward. He earned his living in other ways; for years as a clerk in a ple process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which Mr. Adkins in municipal once, later as the interary control of the process. The experiments which is a supplied to the process of the proc municipal office, later as the literary editor of a New waterworks. Filtration is necessary for perfect wa-1 that makes the laborer worthy of his hire. It was in the hours of leisure, after his bread was won, that

he obeyed the call of his intimate soul and did the things upon which his fame now rests secure. Sometimes, in these busy and vociferous days the fear is expressed that such literary workers as Mr. Stoddard will fail of the meed which is their due; fail, because of being pushed into the background by more self-assertive folk who build for themselves a certain notoriety in letters based upon | wealth, like a Chinese dragon or other fiminsistent publicity. There is not the remotest danger of this injustice in the calling of letters. Sincerity and unselfish love and practice of one's art for better guerdon than money are alone the passports to the nobier heights of renown. The worn and lonely old singer who has just died, not disappointed in this life but looking wistfully to the life beyond because his belong wife and son had gone thither but a little time before, has made his place in the history of American letters. His name is on the muster-roll of the good workmen.

And so, serene and with life's tasks honestly per formed, this gentle poet goes his way from us into the company of all the loved singers whose names are held dear in the living world. The Angel of whom he sang in this song of his own has come for him and they have gone away together:

Into the night they went. At morning, side by side, They gained the sacred place

Where the greatest Dead abide. Where grand old Homer sits In Godlike state benign; Where broods in endless thought

The awful Florentine; Where sweet Cervantes walks, A smile on his grave face; Where gossips quaint Montaigne,

The wisest of his race; Where Goethe looks through all With that calm eye of his; Where-little seen but Light-The only Shakespeare is:

When the new Spirit came, They asked him, drawing near, "Art thou become like us?" He answered, "I am here."

Thus, into the company of his kind, in his degree, Richard Henry Stoddard has passed, the kindly, gray, shrinking singer who kept so modest a place in this world. "Adsum!" he cries to those who greet him in the radiance of the life beyond, and his voice is glad with homecoming-"I am here."

The university atmosphere seems to be telling or Mr. Carnegie, judging from his highly literary description of capital and labor-"these Slamese Twing which must mutually prosper or mutually decay. He is an excellent and laudable example of the man who takes his literary schooling at that end in life when there is least to do.

New York's police now believe that the plot to dynamite the steamship Umbria was concected by Chicago anarchists and that the infernal machine found in the vessel's hold was made in that city. It's a cold day when Chicago's luck in the matter of publicity fails to bring widespread advertisement of one sort or another.

The Civic Improvement League has renewed its war on billboards, declaring that they are not only nuisances, but obstacles to cleanliness. The League's Sanitary Committee claims that the billboard fences vacant property prevent the crusaders from clean ing lots. A billboard town is a slovenly town.

Water rates cannot be further reduced to any large degree until a basis is established for the finances of the Water Department. This basis cannot be established until the clear-water problem is determined. Let's have clear water.

The St. Louis Manufacturers' Association urges passage of the pneumatic mail tube bill, in order to improve the mail service. On this the business ele ment will vote a unanimous "Aye."

St. Louis will have to be good next summer, while the World's Fair is in progress. The country's chiefs of police will convene here.

In addition to terminal improvements, let's have the Union Station Park. It would be worth every cent invested, and more.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Civic Life.

The higher life of a city is the expression of all its activities-commercial, educational, artistic, social and religious; and a man's quality and rank as a citizen depend on the fullness with which he enters into the manifold life of his city. There are hosts of men who lead individual lives of the highest probity, but who have no civic life. A citizen is one who shares the burdens of the city, cherishes its interests, and contributes to the richness of

A man becomes a citizen when he recognizes his re sponsibility and obligation to the community. As soon as a man begins to live closely with his fellows he owes them n the first place, the inspiration of high character. No bad man ever was or ever can be a good citizen. Nothing contributes so much to the moral strength of a city as the tradition of a noble life. Citizens who lead such lives personify and reveal to the world the higher life.

Connecticut's Praise.

The report of Governor Chamberlain and the other official visitors from this State to St. Louis last week is altogether at variance with what has been published in New York and elsewhere in regard to the arrangements for the dedication of the World's Fair in that city, and the manner in which those arrangements were carried out. Consecticut's representatives have nothing but praise to speak of the way in which they were received and entertained during their stay in St. Louis. The Governor was particu-larly impressed with the magnitude and splendor of the great Exposition of 1904, and is confident that it will be a great success. We are glad to hear that the St. Loui folks are not so much at fault in regard to last week's events as they have been represented.

King Edward Wants a Raise. Philadelphia Record

The last striker for higher wages is Edward VII, King of England and Emperor of India. He wants an advance of \$150,000 in his yearly wage of \$2,550,000. On the ground of onerous duties, expensive housekeeping and expanding sovereignty he can no doubt make a strong showing. Though monarchy is an expensive toy, King Edward car plead in his own behalf that the per capita cost of government in Great Britain is not so great as in the billion dollar country across the seas.

Expansion and the Taxpayer.

Minneapolis Times Extension may have its drawbacks as well as its glo ries. Sir William Harcourt's recent utterance in the Budget-"It is little England that pays" has resulted in some calculation as to the real cost of maintaining the Empire and as to who pays the piper. It is estimated that of the \$20,000,000 paid yearly for the defense of the Empire all but about \$5,000,000 is paid by "the White Man at home. The Budget speech may serve us well if it suggests a use ful and not too far-fetched analogy.

Studies in Natural History: DOROTHY DIX

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The Chaperon-The attention of the ear-nest student of natural history is now directed to a strange bird called the Chaperon, which has recently been imported into America, where it still attracts much at-

tention on account of its rarity.

This domestic fowl, which is said to be very valuable, is indigenous to all Eu-

Until late years the species was unknown in America, but now a number of fine specimens are kept by our best trust families. Abroad the Chaperon is said to be most iseful, serving, like the goose that saved Rome, as a watch dog in families where there are pretty daughters, while at the same time it acts as a barker for the girls. extolling their beauty, almiability and ger eral eligibility

In America, however, the Chaperon is kept solely as a curiosity, and an evidence of

jam bric-a-brac.

The most cursory study of the Chaperer shows that it belongs to the barnyard fowls that scratch for their own chicks, but its ferocity in shooing undesirable catches away from the coop, coupled with it craftiness in getting the early worm when he is fat, have led ornithologists to place it among the birds of prey, who get there with both feet (genus managing motheris). which it is perhaps the best example extant.

In appearance the Chaperon can hardly be said to be attractive to the eye, although it is hand painted and artistically dved and has the most gorgeous plumage. Usually it is extremely stout in figure, with this it is most admit, some faithful Chapurght, 1902, by W. R. Hearst Great Britan ally it is extremely stout in figure, with

These it delights in displaying in public, and it is never so happy as when it can string a quart or so of diamonds and a few yards of pearls around its fat neck and get

in fornt of an opera box, where it quizzes the audience through an instrument of torture known as the Lorgnette. In this connection it should be mentioned that anatomists tell us that the Chaperon possesses less heart than any other known creature, the place of that organ having been taken by a pouch that resembles a

pocketbook. This curious fact in evolution is vouched or by a number of veracious, but poor roung men, who have been given the marble heart themselves by their Tootsy-Wooty's mamma, as these creatures are famil-

The Chaperon also possesses the strange power of becoming deaf and blind at w...s so that although it can see an impecunious youth make goo-goo eyes at its charge through a brick wall, it never perceives that she is sitting out six dances in the hall with an elderly millionaire.

The habits of the Chaperon are extremely iteresting. Its one object in life appears to be to feather its own nest well, and to get its young settled in nests of their own. To do this, it roosts on Bradstreet's, so that it may never be caught napping when

til supper time, when it consumes quantities of White Seal and salad.

seven men in as many seasons and them over to the young women for they had snared the victims.

The methods employed by the Chaperon Ine methods employed by the Chaperin in doing this show much intelligence. If, for instance, the man it destres to bring to the feet of its owner is an old man, it cook in his ear: "The dear child is so ford of you"; if it is a rich youth with Y. M. C. A. tendencies, it tells him that dear Mary dotes on chitch work while it has dear Mary dotes on chitch work. A. tendencies, it tells him that dotes on church work, while if he is sporty dotes on church work, while if he is sporty

it tells him that dear Mary would make such a swell running mate.

As the Chaperon also considers it to be its duty to fight off the ineligible suitors that come around its mistress. It will be seen that it leads a strenuous life, for most giris

that it lends a circulous sould marry for loan series of silly that they would marry for loan instead of for an establishment if ler themselves.

Fortunately the Chaperon is frequently able to prevent this, and thus it becomes

the first ski to the divorce court.

Concerning the desirability of having one these old birds around the house. of these old bittos account to differ. The French girl has grown so dependent upon her devoted Chaperon that she could never get married without her, while the independent American girl prefers to do her own husband hunting confers to do her own husband huntin tending rightly, that half the fun of matriony lies in the chase.

a good part shows up.

It is also extremely fond of going to balls and parties, where it sits around the walls with other Chaperons, talking scandal are

specimens of the Chaperon, but the species has not penetrated jet into the rural dis-

"Are you married?" once asked an English magistrate of an actress who had been summoned for assault. She had flung a pot of cold cream in the face of her manager. "No, sir," replied the lives. Actresses Should Not Marry: MAX O'RELL

"No, sir," replied the lively lady, "nor do I wish to be."

"That is fortunate for your husband" re marked the Judge, who probably had Irish blood in his veins.

The actress I do not mean the mere wom-

an on the stage, is made by her profession unfit for matrimony. If she is fit for it, she is not and never will be a great actress. I know that you will at once tell me that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude (Winifred Emery) have been narried a good many years and lived most happy lives together.

I even eagerly imagine that you may be able to name others; but I will still maintain that they are only exceptions, and you will please remark that, in the exceptions I have named, the husbands have, as actors, quite as high a reputation as their wives, which may be the very explanation

f those exceptions.

The actress is a heroine, partly owing to the roles that she plays and partly to talent which she displays in them, and no heroine can be a good wife to a man un-less he be a hero himself. A woman can never drop her love and she never does: she gives it only to a man she can look up

But there are a great many other reasons. An actress wants perfect freedom of ac

sentiments, sensations and even passions, or she will never be able to stir the soul of her

audience Can you imagine Lady Macbeth, Camille, Fedora, Phedre, La Tosca, Brunnehilde, played by young innocent maids, or by attentive and devoted wives who mend their husband's stockings and make their own

puddings? Perhaps you will tell me that Mrs. Kendai does all that. Since we have mentioned the name of that great actress. I w'll quote her and repeat what she said to me one day: "It is a gen-eral rule with me never to engage married couples in my company; whenever I have done so I have had trouble.

"I want both men and women to act in my plays without having to mind what their wives or husbands may look like in the wings while their are making love on

the stage."
The husband of an actress is nine times out of ten an intolerable bore.

He is jealous when she relearses, he is jealous when she plays, he is jealous when the audience applauds her, he is jealous when she receives bouquets, he is jealous and suspicious if the manager increases her salary, he is jealous during the inter-

feeling, which we can quite easily under-stand that his wife belongs to the authors of the play, to the manager of the theater, to the public, to the critics, in fact, to ev-

to the public, to the critical errobody except himself.

No. actresses should certainly not marry, unless they marry actors, but as a rule they do not and will not marry actors.

The actor may be a hero to the susceptible matinee girl. who sees in him Othello. Hamlet. Romeo, Henry V. D'Artagnan or some other romantic swashbuckler, but he is no hero to the woman who dwells in the sing-room next to his, and who knows that he is putting on his wig, smearing his face with grease paint, making up his eyes and covering his face with violet powder with a puff, which he handles in ladylike

manner. I have never met an actress of standing who had admiration for actors as men, much as they might praise them as mem-

Another thing. The public takes a greater personal interest in a woman who is not married than in one who is.

Actresses know this so well that, when they are married, they insist on having their names put on the bills as Miss and So. When they do not managers make

them do it.

For art's sake, for her own sake, and, remembering the remark of the Magistrate.

I will add, for her husband's sake, an actturns home, and if he does not, he sulks. Copyright, 1981 by W. R. Hearst. Great Brit-which is worse, because the man who con-

Masques and Mummers: EDGAR SALTUS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

license, described himself as "a gentleman" There is no statute to prevent a thing of that kind. But there is a canon of good taste. The latter inhibits just such a solecism.

Besides, what is a gentleman is one who does no manual labor and who has studied the laws of the realm. It laws of the realm. It

have been all right. On condition, however, that the deponent belonged to the gentry. By courtesy the description might even nov By courtesy the description might even now also there were bondined. Between the two cherwise it is a title which one gives to one's friends, more particularly to one's opponents, but which is not self-bestwed.

When a chap remarks that he is a man comparable to a masquerade. Behind the

of the world, you may be quite sure that if masques the individuals would remain unself as a gentleman, you may admire his fore.

But have been a man describes numbers fore.

But Besides, what is a gentleman? According

colonial days the description would is a Republic. But it used to be a realm, been all right. On condition, however, or, more exactly, the adjunct of one. In the deponent belonged to the gentry. also there were bondmen. Between the two

At a wedding which recently occurred at he were he would leave it to you to divine changed. They would be members if mumnewport, the bridegroom, in applying for it. Similarly, when a man describes him-But not necessarily gentlemen. Theoret-

ically a gentleman is one who displays cour-age and courtesy. Actually a gentleman is one whose characteristics are at variance with anything to which the word simplicity cannot be applied.

There are other tests, but that has been found to be a good one. Anyway, it is bet-

ter than affectation. That is no more a proof of gentility than a new way of being dull is evidence of original thought.

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PRECIOUS STONES ARE SUBJECT TO SICKNESS.

When the Turquoise Fades and the Pearl Is Indisposed, the Jewel Doctor Is Called In.

Jewels, like lovely woman, who wears

them, may be "indisposed."
According to a St. Louis expert in precious stones the sickness of gems is no uncommon thing.
"Diamonds," said he, "are free from maladies because of their great hardness, but other gems, such as rubies sapphires and pearls all have their aliments. "Now, here is a sick turquoise which I

am trying to cure.
"You can see it is set in a ring with two "Just note the dull, faded color compared with the healthy turquoise, and you will see

rounding conditions.
"As man is affected by the weather, so

stone is what we call 'sick. "Whether it can be cured remains to be

"The effect is due to atmosphere and sur-

"You see, the particles of which it is com-

which constitute all their value Often, too, they become more or less yel-"In both cases we jewelers usually call them 'dead' pearls. In this condition they

a cure may be impossible.

are not worth much, and a hundred and one store their luster. In some cases the operation succeeds: in others it is a failure "There are many 'pearl doctors,' and all have some secret recipe which they claim will restore the luster: but they are only

and health, but if it has long been affected

"Pearls usually suffer more than other

"Through the ravages of time and other

causes they lose the beautiful reflections

Their remedies are very mysterious, and I have seen one which contains as many as eighty-three ingredients. "One recipe I have heard of is dew taken from the leaves of certain plants. My experience has proved that, after all, an acid lieuor is the best.

"When you take into consideration the constitution of the pearl, and how readily it is dissolved by an acid liquor, you can quickly see that a stone submerged in this liquor will be attacked, and as a result its exterior layer will disappear.

The from The Republic, May is 1878.

At a meeting of the Cathelic Indian Missionary Association a fund was raised for the support of a bureau at the exterior layer will disappear. "When you take into consideration the

"If the pearl is only a trifle yellow and | mittee of the local branch was composed were softened by the elements; a change in its color took place, and the dim, the removal of the topmost layer will dim, the removal of the topmost layer will leave exposed the normal layers and the stone will recover its luster.

"If, however, all the layers are dimmed

The American Medical College of

· president, held its tenth annual commencement exercises at Armory Hall. • · There were thirty-eight graduates. At the annual meeting of the ◆
 Knights of Father Mathew the following were elected as officers: • Thomas P. Culkin, John B. Hagger . • ty, James V. McCann, Edward K. • Brennan, Francis Moore, William . ♦ Keene, Henry Flood, James Hag-• gerty, William H. Gaffney, E. J.

· Vandals destroyed all the plants in • Richard Ennis's flower garden. President Hayes appointed Pro-fessor C. M. Woodward of Washington University an official visitor to the United States Naval Acade

The formal opening of the readingroom at the Public School Library took place. A programme of music and addresses was given in which those who took part were Professor Woodward, R. J. Rombauer, F. M. Crunden, the Orpheus Quartet, composed of Mesars, Cooper, North, Werner and Higgins; Doctor William G.
Eliot, J. M. Tracy, Newton Crans. Thomas Allen and H. H. Morgan.
The body of Mrs. T. P. Perkins was sent to Muscatine, In., for burial John G. Schaffner gave an exhibi-

· Hall. R. R. De Meir donated two young crows to the collection of birds at the Fair Granuts

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

SORROWS OF WERTHER.

BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

The 'Sorrows of Werther' is the subject of a work by the great German, Gothe. Thackeray's

ERTHER had a love for Charlotte

Charlotte was a married lady,

Such as words could never utter;

Would you know how first he met her?

She was cutting bread and butter.

And a moral man was Werther,

Would do nothing for to hurt her.

And his passion boiled and bubbled.

And for all the wealth of Indies

So he sighed and pined and ogled,

Till he blew his silly brains out,

Charlotte, having seen his body

Like a well-conducted person,

Borne before her on a shutter.

Went on cutting bread and butter.

And no more was by it troubled.

"We usually put such a stone through an and opaque to the center, nothing can recid course to harden it."
"Sometimes it regains its original color"

BABY AND \$100 DOLLARS. Boston Family Will Adopt Waif Discovered on Doorstep.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Boston, Mass. May 16-Mr. and Mrs. Wil-liam Brooks, who live on the outskirts of Waterford, in the town of Concord, Vt., found a baby girl reposing in a box on their doorstep at midnight. There is no clew to the parentage. With

There is no ciew to the parentage. With the child was a note saying she was born April 18. She was dressed in plain clothes and had one change of clothing.

Mr. Brooks told the neighbors that \$200 in bills were in the box. The couple have no children and will keep the baby. They lost twin boys seven years ago.

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

. terson and Mrs. Mitchell of St. John's · Parish; Mrs. Thomas Walsh of St. · Alphonsus's: Mrs. Blakewell and Mrs. O'Keefe of St. Malachy's; Mrs. . O'Neil, Mrs. Hunn, Mrs. Durkin and . the Misses Sherman of St. Bridget's; Mrs. Durand of SS. Peter and Paul: ♦ Mrs. Tillman and Mrs. Curtis of St. ♦ Vincent's; Mrs. Bauer and Miss Stutte of St. Joseph's; Mrs. Mulhall of St. Teresa's, and Miss Eulalie · Provenchere of the Annunciation · Parish

· which Doctor Jacob S. Merrell was · · McGrearty and John J. O'Neti.

tion of dissolving views at Mahler's

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